

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

TUESDAY

MARCH 8

BUILDING ORDINANCE WORK.

The manner in which the public expenditures committee of the board of supervisors is taking steps to bring the building ordinance finally before the board is most commendable, while the most satisfactory evidence that the board members are prepared to take favorable action on the ordinance when a vote is called is at hand. The draft ordinance, now before the committee, has been most carefully drawn and is receiving careful scrutiny from experts.

H. L. Kerr, Honolulu's best known architect, and A. R. Gurrey, secretary of the board of underwriters, are materially assisting the committee in getting into shape one of the most complete ordinances to be found in any American community. Their assistance is invaluable, and the fact that they are now devoting many hours to the work is altogether to their credit as public-spirited citizens.

It is too much to expect that there will not be some strong opposition to the proposed legislation when it appears before the board, or that strong pressure will not be brought to bear upon the board members in an effort to defeat or delay its passage. The supervisors will have the satisfaction of knowing, however, that behind them in this matter is every man who desires to see a safe and beautiful Honolulu, while they will have the further satisfaction, when they pass the ordinance, of knowing that they will have placed among the laws of this municipality one that will be a model for other communities to copy after.

Through the campaign of the past few months carried on by The Advertiser the community now has a fairly good idea of the conditions that have been allowed to grow up under the present unsatisfactory laws and is prepared to back up the supervisors in their intention to remedy affairs. Already the bogey of the coming elections has been fixed with an intention of frightening the members of the board, but, with the general community backing, the supervisors can well afford to laugh at any such attempt.

MAY PATIENCE OUTLAST POLLY.

The difficulties experienced in the fields and in the towns with the Russian laborers are, as Senator Fairchild points out, much the same as were experienced with other laborers when they were first introduced into the Territory. The question now is: Are the plantations satisfied to go through it? Temperamentally, the Russian people of the middle provinces, from whence the majority of the newcomers originally came, are not known to be different in any great degree from the Scandinavian peasant, except as a dense ignorance exaggerates stubbornness.

The Russians have been held down in their own land. Here, for the first time in their lives, the repression has been withdrawn and their spirits bubble over like a freshly-opened bottle of pop. If they can be kept in reasonable bounds until the effervescence is over, the probability is that they will settle down into peaceable and industrious residents and future citizens. The Molokans had the leaven of a freak religion to keep their discontent on the rise, but this is not the case with the present immigration, which is of a class orthodox in their national faith.

The Advertiser hopes that every means will be tried to make the patience of the Territory outlast the foolishness of the immigrants, believing that once a contented Russian colony can be formed here, a nucleus will be established for a permanent and growing labor supply. It would, indeed, be a misfortune to Hawaii if all the thousands which have been spent to make the Russian experiment possible have been thrown away. In addition to the money and labor loss, the political aspect of the case is an important one, and the Russian matter, even if every immigrant be deported, will not close until after the next session of the legislature.

PROMOTION COMMITTEE AND SUSPENSION.

The Hawaii promotion committee is taking a prompt and proper action in the matter of the temporary suspension of the coastwise law to assist in the securing of the suspension and to show definitely what side it is on. The promotion committee members are in a position to know, perhaps better than any other Hawaiian organization, what are the passenger conditions. The business of the committee has to do with tourists and visitors, actual and prospective, and hundreds of letters each week are received from the mainland concerning travel to Hawaii. It is unfortunately the case that in a very great many instances the letters from abroad deal with the difficulty of securing adequate steamship accommodations to Hawaii and question the committee secretary regarding the reports that tourists too often have difficulty in securing return passage when the visits to the Islands are over.

During the past year the committee has received so many letters from the agents of the various steamship companies, dealing with the number of passengers for Hawaii refused passage, through inability to accommodate them, that the proposed resolution by them, published elsewhere, can not but have some considerable weight with the senate committee.

No possible criticism can be taken to the action of the committee, should it pass the resolution, which is certain. The committee represents the community in tourist matters, and the community is a thousand to one in favor of the temporary suspension of those provisions of the coastwise law which are holding back the growth and development of the town.

REGARDING THE RUSSIANS.

All who have seen the Russians are of one opinion, namely, that if they could be induced to take up in earnest the plantation work they were recruited to perform, the Territory would be the gainer of a very valuable element of population. The Russian men are strong, sturdy fellows, well developed, and with faces that show that with education they would take a high place in any community. The women are comely, are evidently thrifty, and are—in a Rooseveltian sense—good citizens of any country. The children are bright, polite, and show signs of avidity to learn. Such people, if they could be started off right, would benefit the Territory.

Perhaps some way may yet be found out of the tangle which ignorance has created. For the next few days the immigrants will be out of the way of outside influence, and it is possible that some sober common sense may come to them. If it were possible to have some one like Sam Johnson, go among them, preach some straight doctrine to them of meeting the situation that faces them and explain the possibilities that lie in the contract system, once they have acquainted themselves with the work and learned the language of the country, it might be that the Russians would return from Quarantine Island with an altogether new perspective upon their new world.

EDITOR LOGAN.

Announcement has been made that Daniel Logan is to succeed George F. Henshall as editor of the Hawaiian Star. Mr. Logan is probably the best known newspaper man of the Territory, having been connected with the Honolulu press for many years. His ability is recognized by the offer of the position he has accepted and from the fact that he has been elected by the voters as a member of the board of supervisors. For years Mr. Logan occupied an important editorial position on The Advertiser staff, the members of which now offer their sincere congratulations to him on his selection as the editorial head of the one afternoon daily that uses the English language.

SOME STATISTICS.

According to a prominent Muck BAKER, the present income of Andrew Carnegie is \$25,000,000 annually, and this income is founded on an investment of \$240,000 less than a third of a century ago. It would take a laboring man, earning \$5 a day, 5,000,000 days, or almost 14,000 years, to earn that amount, which the Muck BAKER claims is not a far deal. Incidentally, the Muck BAKER is writing for a magazine which is owned by a man worth almost as much as Carnegie.

For the benefit of the Russians, who complain of the high cost of living, it may be stated that automobiles are getting cheaper.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

It is to be hoped that design or incompetence will not be allowed to write the word failure on the Russian immigration experiment. If the plantations want to secure Russian laborers, and it is to be supposed that they do, it would seem wise to place the task of recruiting those laborers in the hands of some one who by diplomacy may be able to avoid antagonizing the very men whom he supposedly is trying to attract.

That the plantations offer openings such as the immigrants never dreamed of in their native land is certain. That given a fair show a goodly part of the Russians will prove as desirable workmen as have the natives of any other country it is also reasonable to suppose. The Slav peasant, while not overly bright, is usually honest, industrious and moral, and certainly the Russian immigrants, as a whole, look like people who will prove a lasting benefit to the country.

To be sure many of the Russians have gone to the plantations and have stayed but a few days, but may there not be a good and sufficient reason for this? Conditions are different from any they ever knew. Their native foods are not to be had; they are in a strange land among a strange people. They do not understand American ways, and even American money is strange to them. They must have time to become accustomed to their new surroundings, and doubtless at present the unsettled condition of their countrymen in this city has something to do with the dissatisfaction of those who have gone to the plantations.

Then the work of the agitator is easily traceable. Just who he is and what his reason may be none can say. It may be that some socialist with exalted ideas of the meaning of freedom has been preaching sedition just for the sake of making trouble. It may be that some one who has an interest in making the Russian immigration experiment a failure has a hand in it. Who is directly responsible no one can say, but that to a great extent the ignorant Russians are being led astray by the fallacious preachments of seditious spellbinders is certain.

Among the ignorant man of smooth speech can accomplish almost anything, and a few rabid troublemakers, either spreading discord because of anarchistic tendencies or because it has been made worth their while to do so, can cause more trouble in a half day than the wisest heads in the Territory could straighten out in a week.

But there is another thing which the planters should remember in choosing the man to approach the immigrants. The Russian peasant is not a cooly. Despite popular belief, he is a long way removed from serfdom, and he will not stand for supercilious treatment. He has his little peculiarities, as have all other people, and his prejudices must not be trampled upon. The handling of green immigrants requires tact. The Russians have come to what they believed to be a free land. They are, presumably, willing to work and ask no favors of anyone. Some little effort should be made to inspire them with confidence. A little tact and diplomacy should be used.

Once let a man win the confidence of the immigrants and the chances are ten to one that the men and women will listen to reason, will rescind any impossible demands they may have made, and will cease to listen to the agitators, until they shall have had opportunity to look into matters for themselves. It is not too late to take a change of course and try a little conciliation, but unless some change be made the Russian immigration experiment bids fair to develop into a tragic failure.

Editor Kinney, of the Hilo Tribune, remarks that there is no reason for anyone in his town waxing wroth because the Honolulu papers sometimes have what they consider jokes at Hilo's expense. Mr. Kinney is exactly right. There is no malice behind the alleged jocularities, and Hilo gets the free advertising benefit. Even in discussing Honolulu, the Honolulu press is not always complimentary.

There may be some grounds for the accusation that much of the alarmist talk of the near probability of war with Japan is for the benefit of the shipbuilders, but when men as responsible as former Secretary Shaw and Jacob Schiff indulge in scare speeches it sends a shiver up and down the Waianae range and through the Koolaus.

The Hilo Tribune states that the growth of that metropolis is retarded and practically stopped because there is no land on the market for building sites. The Hawaii Herald, two days later, announces that a vigorous protest is being prepared against the government disposing of some Hilo land at auction. Seems to be a hard matter to please some people.

When American law forces Americans to sail from a foreign port in such numbers that the regular patrons of the foreign steamships complain, there is something radically wrong with the law. It may be the Little Honolulans' idea that we do not want the Canadian tourists, but fortunately these do not include more than six people and a calf.

It is the claim of the British Conservatives that all the thinkers are with them. Their opponents say they have all the drinkers. A combination that includes all the thinkers and drinkers can not fail to be very strong.

From the bleating in the calfpen it may be regarded as certain that some one has recently issued orders.

Congratulations to Judge Cooper.

NEW RUSSIANS ARE CHEERFUL

(Continued from Page One.)

two on the wharf were such as to cause rapid spread of such a malady. The Russians were crowded, lacked sanitary arrangements and had not sufficient food.

Some of the two hundred and fifty immigrants that arrived from Manchuria yesterday on the steamship Korea appear to be belligerent, one in particular exhibiting such a murderous desire that he had to be severely disciplined by Captain Sandberg. After leaving Yokohama some of the Russians began gambling. One big fellow lost his money and then took the small board which his wife held and gambled and lost that, too. His wife pleaded with him not to gamble, and while she was begging him to desist he became angry and proceeded to beat her. So sudden was his onslaught that his countrymen were taken by surprise. He pounded her face and bruised her body until Captain Sandberg personally interfered and placed him in custody.

The Russians appear to be the same sort as the others who have preceded them, and all left the ship apparently happy that they were on terra firma and in a free land. So were the others. When the Korea entered the Alakea wharf slip, many of the Russians who have arrived in the last few months were massed upon the old wharf on the opposite side. They attracted the attention of those aboard and shouted to them. What they said was not known to the immigration and other officials, but the immigrants looked at each other inquisitively. Those ashore apparently told them of the planks upon the 350 that arrived on the Mongolia.

Inspector in Charge H. C. Brown of the immigration station boarded the Korea at quarantine, accompanied by a Russian interpreter. When the Korea came alongside the wharf United States Marshal Hendry, United States District Attorney Hendry, Deputy Sheriff Huse, Chief of Detectives Mc-

Duffie, police officers, deputy marshals and officers in uniform came aboard. They immediately went to the after part of the ship where the Russians were massed and maintained guard there and also on the barge Pioneer.

The Pioneer ferried the Russians across the harbor to the Channel wharf, whence they walked over to the immigrant station. Guards had been thrown out in the street and the Russians ashore who had hoped to greet the new arrivals and narrate their tale of woe were unable to get close to them. The result is that the latest arrivals landed at the station happy and contented.

The Korea also brought 146 Filipinos. These were sent on the Alakea wharf, whence they walked over to the planters' shed, where they will be assigned to various plantations by the planters' labor bureau representatives.

One Filipino will be held by the immigration authorities and his status inquired into. He was born and recruited in Hongkong. Inspector Brown is wrestling with the problem of whether "Filipinos" (for immigration purposes) "shall be citizens of the Philippines." He is of the opinion that he does not belong to this classification, and the man may be deported.

Sam Johnson is coming to Honolulu on next Saturday's steamer, and it is not unlikely that he will be drafted as a Russian interpreter to aid in straightening out the difficulties and misunderstandings which caused the immigrants who are now on Quarantine Island to refuse to work on plantations. It is still thought to be possible to satisfy them, though their attitude is of determination to go back to Russian territory.

As long as the diphtheria cases continue the lot will be kept in quarantine. As soon as they are released from quarantine, unless an understanding is reached in the meantime, the problem will become acute again. If they do not find work, and become public charges, they will be deported by the federal authorities.

AN EXCELLENT LINIMENT.

Every family and especially those who reside in the country should be provided at all times with a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. There is no telling when it may be wanted in case of an accident or emergency. It is most excellent in all cases of rheumatism, sprains and bruises. For sale by all druggists, Brown, Smith & Co., Agents for Hawaii.

KAUAI RUSSIANS NOT SATISFIED

Neither Are Their Employers—
Manchurian Scheme Is
Called Fizzle.

(Staff Correspondence.)

LIHUE, Kauai, March 5.—The latest labor importations are not looked upon with favor by the average citizen of the Garden Island, where Russians, Filipinos and Hindus are being tried out.

Russian immigration is pronounced upon Kauai by those whose interests do not make it advisable for them to say nothing on the subject, as a decided fizzle so far as its proving the solution of the labor problem is concerned. True, the Russians now on the Kauai plantations work with a fair degree of steadiness, even if they are very slow, but they are very much dissatisfied, and the prediction is freely made that within six months there will not be a subject of the Czar left on the Garden Island.

The trouble there appears to be virtually the same as that that has developed among the Russians now in Honolulu. They claim that they have been deceived by the special agents who recruited them, that conditions here were misrepresented to them and that they are not receiving either the wages or the treatment they were led to expect should be theirs.

Most of the Russians now on Kauai are on Makaweli plantation in a camp by themselves. The camp conditions do not suit them at all. They make the same old claim, that they were promised \$24 a month, a good cottage to live in and an acre of land to cultivate for themselves, the acre of land to become theirs in fee simple at the end of three years.

No Acre of Land.

As a matter of fact, they are getting the regular wage of \$22 a month, and instead of each family having an acre of land, they are crowded so closely together that there is no land for any of them to cultivate. Six or eight cottages are on one acre, instead of only one cottage. As for their acquiring an acre apiece in fee, there is no more chance of that than there is of their being paid \$48 a month. Makaweli is not so land rich as all that. In fact, in view of the reversion to the government in about three years of a large portion of the land now planted in cane by Makaweli, the plantation could not afford to carry out any such promise, even if it had been made.

"The Russians work fairly well, though they are slow," said a luna of Makaweli plantation to an Advertiser reporter last week, "but they are very much dissatisfied and I don't think that within six months there will be any of them left here. They like Makaweli better than any of the other plantations, but they don't like conditions here. They can't be induced to work on the other side of the island, complaining that it is too damp for them. The truth of the matter is, though, that over there they are too far away from other people. They like it better on this side because there are lots of other laborers and because they can go visiting and can run in to Waimea sometimes. But as a solution of the labor problem they are a failure and the sooner the board of immigration stops getting more Russians, the better it will be. It is just money wasted."

Some Have Left.

The opinion expressed by the Makaweli luna was repeated in other words by many residents of Kauai and nobody was heard to express any enthusiasm over Russian immigration.

Already a number of the Russians have quit Kauai, and it is fully expected that most of the rest will follow as soon as they shall have saved up money enough to get elsewhere.

Filipinos Are Worse.

Filipino labor is looked upon on Kauai even more unfavorably than Russian. The Filipinos work only when they have to and stop on any pretext. They can be seen at any time of day ambling lazily down the roads toward their camps, usually with their hands pressed to their stomachs when they see a luna, trying to make out that they are sick. When they do work, it is in a slipshod fashion, each man trying to see how little he can do and still draw a day's wages.

Moreover, they are vicious and treacherous, and the lunas have to keep a look-out all the time lest they find a knife in their backs. They fight among themselves on any excuse and are not particular what weapons they use. One day last week at the noon hour, one Filipino persisted in bothering another who was eating. The one who considered himself aggrieved sprang to his feet and plunged the tines of a fork several times into his tormentor.

A Luna for Lunch.

A German luna on Makaweli had occasion last week to reproach a lazy Filipino. He undoubtedly used unwarranted violence, but just as he started to knock the Filipino down for refusing to obey orders, the little brown man sprang upon him and bit him viciously in the shoulder. The luna is now looking anxiously for symptoms of hydrophobia.

The two instances mentioned are only samples of the disposition and temper of our little brown brothers who are being so sedulously collected on the other side of the water by Pinkham et al. The language of the plantation lunas who have to try to manage them and get some work out of them is not fit for publication, but it is much more expressive than anything that could be published.

Hindus Have Left.

There are few of the Hindus left, though quite a number were sent to the Kauai plantations. Their defection is not the cause of the shedding of very many tears by those who had anything to do with them. They came and stayed a while, then folded their tents like the Arab and silently side away. In all cases they stole almost anything else that came handy.

Some of the natives have gone

BLOODY CLASH IN QUAKER CITY

Volley Brings Death to Ranks of
the Riotous Strikers in
Street Battle.

FEAR FOR SAFETY OF MINT

Artillery Sent for Lest Mob Gain
Control and Raid the Gold
Supply.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Yesterday, the second day of the great sympathetic strike, was marked by many bloody clashes between the strikers and the authorities, rioting being general throughout the city. The fiercest struggle of the day came after dark last night, when police and rioters to the number of many hundreds on each side came together in a pitched battle, in which the police fired a number of volleys over the heads of the mob and finally poured one into its front. Three men dropped dead and many were wounded. Among the latter is a woman, who it is thought, will die from her injuries.

Following the shooting, the police charged with their clubs and split the ranks of the rioters, leaving a trail of stunned and bleeding men behind them as they cleared the streets.

Artillery Sent For.

It is estimated that the number of men and women now out on strike number one hundred and fifty thousand. The authorities are alarmed lest the mob gain control of the city and attempt to loot the local branch of the United States mint. To guard that institution, artillery has been sent for and the building will be protected by rapid-firers.

workers, but as a class they can not be depended upon, being afflicted with sudden illnesses that can only be cured by complete rest.

Americanization Not Wanted.

The only laborers on Kauai, as probably on the other islands, who can be at all depended upon are the Japanese, and regret is generally expressed among the plantation lunas and managers that there are no more of them available for field work.

"What's the use of all this talk of Americanizing Hawaii?" asked one white man. "Nobody wants to Americanize the Islands. That's just what the plantation interests, especially on Kauai, don't want, for the Americanization of the island inevitably means in time the breaking up of the baronial estates. American ideas are in conflict with the feudal system upon which the big estates here depend for their perpetuation. We don't want Americanization; we want more Japanese."

BEFORE WE CAN

use them, iron and gold must first be got out of the ore. The same principle applies to cod liver oil. Its virtues are not in its fatty matters; much less in its sickening taste and smell. No consumptive, or sufferer from any other wasting disease, was ever greatly benefited by the so-called "plain" cod liver oil. The shock it gives to the nerves, the repulsion and disgust it excites in the stomach, the outrages it commits upon the senses of smell and taste, are enough to spoil any medicinal potency that may be in it for the majority of people. This—to say nothing about its being indigestible. Yet there has always been reason to believe that, among the elements which form cod liver oil, there existed curative properties of the highest value. But it was necessary to separate them from the nauseating waste material with which they were combined. This was successfully accomplished in

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION and in this effective remedy, made palatable as honey, we have the very heart and soul of pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. These constitute a tissue builder, a blood purifier, a health renewer beyond comparison. Disease yields to it with a completeness and rapidity which astonishes medical men quite as much as it delights their patients. In all wasting conditions, Scrofula and Blood Disorders, La Grippe, Influenza, etc., it never fails to relieve and cure. Dr. E. J. Boyce says: "I have found it a preparation of great merit. In a recent case a patient gained nearly twenty pounds in two months' treatment, in which it was the principal remedial agent. It cannot fail or disappoint you. Sold by all druggists everywhere."